



Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at <http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content>.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.



MR. E. W. NELSON

Mr. E. W. Nelson, our authority on Mexican birds, may be said to have accomplished the greater part of his ornithological work at the two extremes of the continent—namely, in northern Alaska and in Mexico. Although as early as 1875 he published Notes on Birds observed in Portions of Utah, Nevada, and California, and later several articles on the birds of Illinois, his first extensive paper was the Birds of Bering Sea and the Arctic Ocean, contained in the Cruise of the Corwin (1881), which was followed in 1887 by the Report upon Natural History Collections Made in Alaska. Since then he has published largely on the ornithology of our southwestern frontier and of Mexico. Mr. Nelson was a member of the Death Valley Expedition, and, assisted by Mr. E. A. Goldman, has penetrated every corner of Mexico in the interests of the Biological Survey. The results of these explorations have been the gathering of unparalleled collections, the discovery of many novelties^a, and what is perhaps most important, an accurate knowledge of the physiography and life zones of the vast and remarkable region. Mr. Nelson has also made substantial contributions to the literature of mammalogy^b and Alaskan ethnology.^c

^a Mr. Nelson has described over 150 species and subspecies of birds and mammals, the greater part from Mexico.

^b The Squirrels of Mexico and Central America, 1899, is the most extensive.

^c The Eskimo about Bering Straits, 1899.